of 1912 and 1913 and the reply was that the question of giving option to applicants for lands containing sandal trees to forego the bonus was under consideration. As it is a hardship to enforce payment of bonus from applicants who are really in need of lands, it is prayed that the existing rule may be abolished during the current year.

Reply of Government.—The question is under consideration. Orders will shortly issue.

SUBJECT NO. 51.

Compulsory introduction of Survey and Settlement into jodi villages.

Messrs. K. Thammaiya and Kesavadasaiengar, Belur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Owing to lands not being defined and also to dissensions among *vrittidars*, jodi due to Government is allowed to fall into arrears, and consequently whole villages are brought to sale. It is requested that, with a view to protect the interests of jodidars, Survey and Settlement may be kindly introduced into all jodi villages.

Mr. Hutchaveeregowda.—A law may be framed defining the rights and liabilities of the tenants in alienated villages and of their landlords as the tenants of such villages are now being greatly oppressed by many jodidars in various ways.

Mr. K. Thammaiya.—Settlement should be made compulsory in the interests of poor *vrittidars*, minors and widows.

Mr. D. Venkataramaiya.—Unnecessary litigation would be obviated. It is oftentimes impossible to consult some of the *vrittidars*, because their whereabouts are unknown.

Mr. Ramanna.—Compulsory Settlement should be introduced into all inam villages which have not been divided into ascertained *vrittis*. It would be enough if *vrittis* which are ascertainable are proceeded against separately for the arrears outstanding against them.

Mr. M. K. Krishna Murti.—The inamdars would have no objection to the introduction of Survey and Settlement, if the power of issuing *pattas* to the holders of land in inam villages is not exercised by the Survey Department and is left to the inamdars. As soon as the Survey Department issues a *patta* to a tenant, he claims to be a *kadim* tenant.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao.—The present state of things is unsatisfactory to both parties, and the mere introduction of Survey and Settlement would not solve the problem. No inamdar repairs his tank. When tanks are breached, inam tenants are made to pay full rent. Legislation on the lines of the Madras Land Estates Act would meet the difficulty.

Mr. Surasastri.—Lands have been given on condition that the holders should cultivate *Batayi* lands.

Vrittis are not separately proceeded against. The rule is a dead letter.

Mr. Narasimhaiengar.—The inamdar is entitled merely to the rent and has no claim over the land. The *patta* has to be given to the tenant. Survey and Settlement is necessary in the interests of holders of land in inam villages. *Pattas* should be given during Survey and Settlement.

Reply of Government.—A bill authorising the introduction of Survey and Settlement into inam villages if not less than three-fourths of the inamdars consent is before the Legislative Council. As there are several other aspects of the subject to be considered, a committee on which inamdars will be represented will be appointed to investigate the whole question.

SUBJECT No. 52.

Survey Records.

Mr. M. S. Ramachar, Kolar municipality.

Summary of discussion.—It often happens that one survey number, comprises wet, dry and garden plots; but these divisions are not indicated either in the village map or demarcated on the ground. It is requested that in order to prevent raiyats from defrauding Government, marks may be erected on the ground to demarcate the wet, dry and garden portions in a survey number and that a copy of the Survey Records may be kept in the District Office for ready reference.

Reply of Government.—Such cases are reported to be rare. Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 53.

Irrigation cess.

Messrs. (1) C. Vamana Rao, Nagar taluk, (2) P. Venkappiah, Shimoga municipality and (3) Herur Gundappa, Kunigal taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) As a result of the gradual depopulation of the malnad parts, labour for agricultural and other purposes has to be obtained at exorbitant rates from South Canara. Besides this inconvenience for agricultural operations, the malnad raiyats have to pay local cess, supari cess, and enhanced rate of assessment according to the Re-Settlement. To crown all they have been burdened with the irrigation cess also. The majority of wet lands in the malnad are entirely dependent on rain and there is, therefore, no justification for levying the cess. No amount is spent out of the cess in repairing any tanks in the malnad.. It is prayed that this cess may be abolished.

(2) It is prayed that irrigation cess which is realised in each district may be expended in that district only under the control of the District Board.

(3) The irrigation cess fund is not utilized for the repairs of tanks and channels commanding the wet area. This system has been a source of trouble to the raiyats in not affording irrigation facilities for their lands in time.

Reply of Government.—Under the rules issued with G. O. No. R. 2157-68—L. R. 630-13-4, dated 12th